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Public Health Reports

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No. 27.

UNITED STATES.

REPORT ON THE SMALLPOX SITUATION IN DANVILLE, VA.

On June 17, a telegram from Dr. Paulus Irving, secretary of the State board of health of Virginia, stated that smallpox was epidemic in Danville, and requested that an officer of the Service be sent to direct affairs. P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker was at once ordered to proceed to Danville, and after a careful investigation of the situation, he reports as follows:

WILMINGTON, N. C., *June 25, 1899.*

SIR: In obedience to your telegraphic instructions of June 17, 1899, to proceed to Danville, Va., for the purpose of investigating the smallpox situation at that point, and conferring with the authorities, I have the honor to report as follows: I arrived at Danville on the afternoon of June 19, having stopped in Richmond en route to confer with the secretary of the State board of health. On arriving at Danville, I was met at the depot by D. A. Overboy, president of the city council, and Dr. Harvey, member of the State board of health. I found that the management of the smallpox situation had been delegated to a committee of the city council, who were acting in conjunction with the local health board. I was informed that there were 25 cases of smallpox in the city, all but 2 of them being in a portion of the city known as North Danville, and occupied almost exclusively by employees of the several cotton mills.

The disease made its appearance on May 31, 1899, in the person of a white employee of one of the cotton mills, the source of infection being Pittsylvania County, in the neighborhood of Ringold, a village some 10 miles from Danville. The disease was not at first recognized as smallpox, and the case was not isolated until after several other cases had developed among the employees of the mill. Efforts were then made to suppress it; patients and all exposed persons were quarantined, usually in

the same house; a compulsory vaccination ordinance was passed by the city council, and steps taken to erect a smallpox hospital and a detention house for suspects; as the mild type of the disease led to a doubt in the minds of many of the laity as to the correctness of the diagnosis, the secretary of the State board of health was called in. He promptly pronounced the disease smallpox, but still many refused to be convinced, and violently opposed vaccination. It was under these circumstances that the Service was requested to send an officer to determine the diagnosis and confer with the authorities. I visited the hospital and found therein 10 patients, all of them suffering from smallpox, 5 of them being nearly well, and the other 5 in various stages of the eruption, from the 5th to the 12th day. I also saw 11 other cases at their homes. They were all suffering from smallpox of a mild type. In the evening I met the committee and about 800 citizens who had assembled to hear my report and recommendations. A majority of those present were employees of the cotton mills and opposed vaccination, their opposition being due to ignorance of the subject. Many alarming rumors were afloat among them as to the evils following vaccination, so after reading my report I addressed them briefly, and attempted to remove these false impressions. On the following morning I met the committee, and we perfected the details of an organization for suppressing smallpox. I gave the usual advice of isolation, vaccination, and disinfection and discussed with them the details of each. I recommended the erection of a hospital and detention house for colored cases and suspects, no provision having been made for that class of cases, and thorough house-to-house inspection and vaccination throughout the entire city. All of my recommendations were accepted by the committee, and I was assured that they would be at once carried into effect.

As no house-to-house inspection had been made up to the time of my departure, it is impossible to say how many cases and infected houses there are in the city. I am of the opinion that a thorough house-to-house inspection will reveal a good many that are not now suspected, as rumors of several concealed cases reached my notice.

The conditions at Danville are unique, in the fact that a majority of the persons suffering with the disease are white. At all other points that I have visited, a large majority of the patients have been negroes. So true is this, that the disease is frequently called "nigger itch," and many persons believe that it can not be contracted by a white person. At Danville the conditions are reversed, but the disease was contracted from a negro patient. It is my purpose to revisit Danville within the next few weeks and note the conditions.

I am informed that there are some 80 or more cases of smallpox in Pittsylvania County, in which Danville is situated. I am now in correspondence with the county authorities, and have sent them copies of the précis on smallpox issued by the Service.

I am informed by Dr. Irving, secretary of the State board of health, that the smallpox conditions in the neighborhood of Norfolk and surrounding country are improving. This is doubtless due to the fact that in the hot weather the people live less closely together, and the infection does not spread so rapidly. I am of the opinion that smallpox is scattered along the lower tier of counties extending from Danville to Norfolk, and is frequently not recognized. It is my purpose to investigate this section at an early day. I rejoined my station on June 22, 1899.

Respectfully, yours,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass.—Act. Asst. Surg. Lea Hume reports, June 27, as follows: I have the honor to report that on account of the flood which we had here on the 14th instant all traffic for a period of ten days was suspended between this port and the United States.

* * * * *

In answer to Bureau letter of 14th instant, I will say that I have erected the detention camp and it is now in readiness to receive persons coming from yellow fever infected districts. I can accommodate 8 people at one time.

We have 2 guards to look after the tents and property, 1 being on duty during the day, the other at night. It is not necessary to employ other personnel at the present time, nor shall I do so until the necessity is of a pressing nature.

On the 15th instant I disinfected 1 trunk from Vera Cruz, the owner of said trunk having been away from Vera Cruz for fifteen days previous to his arrival here. Am expecting to detain a number of people from Vera Cruz in the near future, as railroad communication is now open between Eagle Pass and the rest of the world. Along the river the guards (Marine-Hospital Service) have in the past ten days returned 3 men to Mexico, said men having come from Vera Cruz and attempted to cross the river away from a port of entry.

El Paso.—Sanitary Inspector E. Alexander reports, June 28, as follows: I have the honor to report that on Saturday, June 18, 1899, I took a passenger from the train of the Mexican Central, he having been absent from Vera Cruz but seven days. I had him detained for three days, and his baggage was disinfected before his departure on his way to St. Louis, Mo.

I am positively informed that yellow fever has made its appearance on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico; that there have been a number of deaths from the disease in the city of Tehuantepec, and that the disease is spreading to all the towns and villages in that section.

There are several large American colonies located on the Isthmus, the majority of the members of which are from Ohio, Indiana, and other central States.

Laredo.—Act. Asst. Surg. H. J. Hamilton reports, June 28, as follows: International foot and tramway bridge inspected, and allowed entry for week ended June 24, 2,450. June 22, denied entry to 3 persons, possibly infected, supposedly from Tampico, Mexico; baggage disinfected with formaldehyd. June 23, denied entry to 2 persons, probably from Vera Cruz, Mexico; baggage disinfected. One person from Tampico denied entry; baggage disinfected with formaldehyd. I am carrying out the regulations. There have not been any refugees from Vera Cruz, Mexico, passed through this port—only persons that have passed through Vera Cruz and 1 resident of Vera Cruz (immune). All have been detained the required time and all baggage has been disinfected before entry.

GEORGIA.

Smallpox in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report 5 additional cases taken to the pest-house from this city during the two weeks ended to-day.

Respectfully, yours,

M. HUGH FOSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

ILLINOIS.

Report of contagious diseases in Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report relative to contagious diseases in this city during the week ended June 24, 1899, viz, 10 certificates of death were returned to the office of the commissioner of health giving diphtheria as the cause, 44 cases being reported, also 4 giving scarlet fever as the cause, 76 cases being reported.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY W. SAWTELLE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Smallpox in Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., June 29, 1899.

SIR: I have to report that another case of smallpox was found in Boston, June 27. Also another case reported in Fall River.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

MISSOURI.

Smallpox in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that there have been 4 new cases of smallpox and no deaths reported in this city for the week ended June 26, 1899.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. G. STIMPSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of State board of health.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 26, 1899.

SIR: Since my last report, June 3, 1899, smallpox has been reported in Pennsylvania as follows:

Fayette County.—Menallen Township, 5 cases; Brownsville, 5 cases; Brownsville Township, 6 cases; Red Stone, 23 cases; Luzerne, 6 cases; Belle Vernon, 1 case.

Washington County.—West Brownsville, 11 cases.

Westmoreland County.—Donegal, 1 case; Penn Station, several.

Somerset County.—Ashtola, 9 cases.

Clearfield County.—Smithmill, 1 case.

Jefferson County.—Bell Township, 5 cases.

Cambria County.—Lilly, 2 cases; South Fork, 6 cases; Puritan, 7 cases; Dunlo (Llanfare), 7 cases.

Allegheny County.—Pittsburg, 1 case; Oakdale, 3 cases; East Pittsburg, 6 cases; Port Perry, 1 case.

Philadelphia County.—Philadelphia, 40 cases.

For the three weeks ended June 24, 1899, cerebro-spinal meningitis has been reported as follows: Philadelphia, 10 cases, 9 deaths. Typhoid fever: Philadelphia, 205 cases, 42 deaths.

Yours, truly,

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,
Secretary.

PORTO RICO.

Sanitary report from Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, June 17, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the mortality report of Ponce for the two weeks ended June 17. I have inclosed the quarantine and bills of health reports for the week under separate cover.

The general health of this place continues good, and infectious diseases are noticeable by their absence from the reports I receive. No new cases of smallpox have occurred in the city for some days, and St. Thomas has at last raised her quarantine against Ponce. I was so informed by the Danish consul at this port three or four days ago.

I have had 2 vessels in quarantine during the week, and have had to disinfect the baggage of 25 passengers all told. This was done with formalin, both with my autoclave and by the sprinkling method, all on board ship.

The military collector of this port gave me permission this week to build a disinfecting room on the government dock (this had been formerly refused).

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Number and cause of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction during two weeks ended June 17, 1899.

Disease.	Number.	Disease.	Number.
Enteritis acute.....	1	Tetanus infantile.....	2
Enteritis chronic.....	4	Tetanus traumatic.....	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	9	Inanition.....	1
Entero-colitis.....	1	Asphyxia (hanging).....	1
Diarrhea.....	2	Septicæmia.....	1
Dysentery.....	4	Myelitis.....	1
Smallpox.....	4	Consumption.....	1
Anæmia.....	5	Hemorrhage cerebral.....	1
Anæmia pernicious.....	2	Bronchitis.....	1
Rachitis.....	1	Meningitis.....	2
Fever.....	2	Valvular disease, heart.....	1
Malarial fever.....	6	Pernicious fever.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1	Carcinoma.....	1
Gastric fever.....	1	Laryngitis.....	1
Icterus.....	1		
Tuberculosis pulmonary.....	10	Total.....	73
Bronchorrhœa.....	1	Births during same period.....	31
Uremia.....	1		
Tetanus spontaneous.....	1		

VIRGINIA.

Investigation of suspected smallpox in Jackson City and vicinity.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 25, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions to investigate a suspicion that smallpox is present among the employees of the brickyards in the vicinity of Jackson City, Va., I have the honor to report the following:

On June 23 I visited the yard of the Morrison Brick Company, where there are about 115 men employed. Most of these were seen, and the only thing suspicious is the history of a man which was given me by the foreman and one of the gang who worked with him. This man came from Culpeper, Va., about three weeks ago seeking work, and though sick, with an eruption on his face, hands, and arms, was given employment. The eruption after he had been there a few days became "white blisters," and later exuded pus. He had been too sick to work for the past two days and was seen the day before in Alexandria. Search was instituted for this man, and it was found he had gone either to Clifton or Culpeper, where he is now supposed to be.

I inspected the body of a man who died two days before without medical attention; his death was due to other causes than smallpox, as he had been sick only a few hours.

There are between 30 and 40 residents in the yard, and the only persons vaccinated are the school children. The next yard visited was the Hydraulic Brick Company where there are 120 men employed and no residents. There was nothing suspicious here.

The Virginia Brick Company's yard was next, and employed 50 men, with no residents; these men were all well. Hibbs and Jones' Yard is not running; 3 employees, all well. N. T. Walker & Company employ 75 men, no residents; all the men well and at work, except 1 man, a resident of Washington, laid off on account of an ulcer on his leg. W. H. West & Bro. employ 100 men, no residents, all well. Chas. Ford employs 44 men, no residents. Jno. James, an employee of this yard, was taken to the pesthouse in Washington some time ago. The other men in this yard are well.

Jackson City was next visited; there are about 10 residents. Inquiry elicited the information that there has been no sickness and no vaccination. Johnstons Corner is a settlement of about 20 negroes, most of the men working in the brickyards; no sickness and none but school children vaccinated. Queen City has a population of 150, all negroes, many of them employed in the brickyards; no sickness and no adult vaccinated. Johnstons Hill or Jacksons Flat has from 300 to 400 inhabitants, negroes, most of them employed by the brickyards; no sickness and only vaccination among school children. On June 24 I visited Grinder's yard, where 14 men are employed; no residents and the employees all well. Rosslyn Brick Company employs 16; all well and no residents. The town of Rosslyn has about 250 inhabitants, most of them white; very few of them work in the yards. No sickness there, and, as usual, only the school children vaccinated. Nauck has a population of about 100, majority negroes, 15 of whom work in the yards. Nothing suspicious and no adults vaccinated. Ballston was visited on June 25; has 300 residents, nearly all white; no sickness, only school children vaccinated. Halls Hill, population 200, negro settlement, vaccination confined to the school children.

This inspection covers the 3 districts comprising Alexandria County.

namely, Washington, Arlington, and Jefferson. The inhabitants of the last-named district are nearly all colored, and the sanitary condition of the settlement is as bad as it could be.

I have interviewed Drs. Corbett, Talbot, Gott, and Slaughter, who practice in this county, and learn from them that the only 2 cases of smallpox treated during this year were in the Jefferson district, just north of Alexandria.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR SNOWDEN,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

LOUISIANA—*Shreveport*.—One death from cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported for the week ended June 24. Total since last of January, 1899, 30 deaths.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Philadelphia*.—Ten cases and 9 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported during the period from June 3 to June 26, 1899. During the week ended July 1, 1 case and 1 death were reported.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, to July 7, 1899.

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
Savannah.....	June 3-June 18...	5		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 20-June 27...	1		
Kansas:				
Kansas City	June 10-June 17...	2		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-June 24...	2		
Shreveport.....	.....do	2		Doubtful.
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 18-June 27...	17		
Steelton.....	June 28.....	14		
Massachusetts:				
Boston	June 27.....	2	1	
Fall River.....	June 27.....	1		
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 19-June 26...	4		
Ohio:				
Cleveland.....	June 24.....	4		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-June 26....	11		
Belle Vernon.....	.....do	1		
Brownsville Township.....	.....do	34		
Cambria County.....	.....do	22		
Clearfield County.....	.....do	1		
Fayette County.....	.....do	10		
Jefferson County.....	.....do	5		
Philadelphia .....	.....do	40		
Somerset.....	.....do	9		
Washington.....	.....do	11		
Westmoreland .....	.....do	1		At Penn Station, several.
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	June 17	5		
Virginia:				
Norfolk	June 22-June 27...	3	0	
Portsmouth .....	.....do	2	0	

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended July 1, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, July 1, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 1, 1899 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
June 26	Steamship Rhyndland	Liverpool and Queenstown	144
June 29	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	179
	Total.....	.....	323

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner.**Medical inspection of immigrants at Baltimore, Md.*BALTIMORE, MD., *July 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report there were 1,888 immigrants inspected at this port during June, 1899, and 2 rejected for hip-joint disease.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. PURVIANCE,
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*BALTIMORE, MD., *July 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the number of immigrants inspected for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

Inspected—July, 1898, 971; August, 710; September, 1,633; October, 714; November, 1,469; December, 752; January, 1899, 466; February, 670; March, 1,786; April, 1,615; May, 2,801; June, 1,888; total, 15,475.

Rejected—March, 1899, 3 for senility; 1 for blindness; 1 for injury to ankle with local paralysis; June, 2 for hip-joint disease; total, 7.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. PURVIANCE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Medical inspection of immigrants at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, ME., July 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following inspection of immigrants at this port during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

Date.	Vessel.	Number inspected.	Number rejected.	Held for further examination.
1898.				
Nov. 22.....	Steamer Numidian.....	35	0	0
Dec. 9.....	Steamer Peruvian.....	7	0	0
Dec. 15.....	Steamer Mongolian.....	61	0	0
Dec. 26.....	Steamer Numidian.....	63	0	0
1899.				
Jan. 20.....	Steamer Mongolian.....	29	0	0
Jan. 23.....	Steamer Laurentian.....	7	0	0
Mar. 1.....	Steamer Mongolian.....	46	0	0
Mar. 5.....	Steamer Castilian.....	15	0	0
Mar. 7.....	Steamer Lake Huron.....	141	0	0
Mar. 24.....	Steamer Numidian.....	14	0	0
Apr. 11.....	Steamer Memmon.....	2	0	0
Apr. 14.....	Steamer Carthaginian.....	15	0	0
	Total.....	435	0	0

The inspection of immigrants begins in November and ends in April.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN McMULLEN,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:				
Alexandria, Va.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....	Tug M. E. Luchenbach...	June 29	Cartagena.....
Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia River, Oreg.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	July 1	.....	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Ger. bk. Gustav and Oscar. (a)	June 12	Barbados.....
		Br. ss. Lombard (a).....	June 15	Vera Cruz via Mobile Bay.
		Am. sc. Laura (a).....	June 17	Havana.....
		Nor. bk. Taurus (a).....	do.....	Bahia.....
		Am. sc. Oscar G.....	June 20	Havana.....
		Am. sc. Otis.....	June 22	do.....
		Am. sc. Millie Williams.....	June 23	Vera Cruz.....
		Am. sc. John H. Tingue.....	do.....	Santiago de Cuba
		Am. sc. Anne E. Stevens.....	do.....	Alvarado (Vera Cruz).
		Am. sc. Starke.....	do.....	Vera Cruz.....
Newbern, N. C.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Townsend, Wash.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	July 4	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	U. S. s. Philadelphia.....	June 21	Apia.....
Savannah, Ga.....	July 1	It. bk. La Marieuccia (a).....	June 22	Montevideo via Barbados.
		U. S. transport Crook.....	June 25	Havana.....
		Am. sc. Charles M. Patterson.	June 29	Santiago.....
		Br. ss. Apex (a).....	June 15	St. Lucia.....
		Nor. bk. Maitland.....	June 21	Bahia.....
		Am. sc. Charles L. Mitchell.	June 18	Sagua la Grande
		Sp. ss. Gaditano.....	June 21	Havana via Cienfuegos, Matanzas and Santiago.
		Am. sc. Vila y. Hermano	June 22	Cardenas.....
		Nor. bk. Russell.....	June 23	Pernambuco.....
Washington, N. C.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:				
Cardenas.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos.....	June 17	.....	.....	.....
Daiquiri.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Guantanamo.....	June 10	.....	.....	.....
Havana.....	June 29	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas.....	June 27	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	June 17	U. S. transport Logan.....	June 12	New York.....
		Am. ss. Delaware.....	do.....	do.....
		Ger. ss. Ilsenstein.....	June 15	do.....
PORTO RICO:				
Ponce.....	do.....	Ss. Georges Croisé.....	June 11	Santiago.....
		Ss. Maria Herrera.....	June 15	Havana.....
San Juan.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
				1
			No report	
Norfolk.....	Disinfected.....	June 30	do	11
			No transactions	
			No report	4
			No transactions	1
Ship Island.....	Disinfected and held.....	June 20		
Mobile.....	do	June 21	1 case yellow fever, died June 24; 1 case leprosy; both in quarantine.	
Ship Island.....	do	June 22		
Carrabelle.....	do			
Pascagoula.....	do			
do	do			
do	do			
Ship Island.....	Redisinfectd and held.			
Biloxi.....	Disinfected and held			
Pascagoula.....	do		No transactions	
			do	1
			2 Chinese vaccinated on U. S. ss. Utopia.	24
				3
San Francisco.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.			14
Savannah.....	Ballast discharged. Vessel disinfected and held.			4
do	Animals unloaded and provisions taken on under quarantine.	July 1	1 case doubtful malarial fever in quarantine.	
do	Inspected and passed.....	July 29	Disinfected at Santiago.	
Fernandina.....	Disinfected.....	June 21	Sick retained at station	
Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....		Death at sea	
Mobile.....	Disinfected and held forty-eight hours.	June 21		
Pensacola.....	Disinfected and held.....			
Mobile.....	Disinfected and held forty-eight hours.	June 25		
Apalachicola.....	Held for disinfection.....		No transactions	
				13
			No report	8
			No report	4
			No report	10
Santiago.....	Boarded and passed.....	June 12		14
do	do	do		
do	do	June 15		
Ponce.....	Held in quarantine till departure.	June 14	Took cargo in quarantine; disinfected baggage.	3
San Juan.....	Held two days in quarantine.	June 17	Disinfected baggage of Cuba passengers.	
			No report.	

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	Month of June.			
Baltimore, Md.....	July 1			
Bangor, Me.....	do.			
Boston, Mass.....	do.			
Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
Charleston, S. C.....	do.			
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
Galveston, Tex.....	June 24	Nor. ss. Gyller.....	June 17	San Juan.....
Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.	Br. ss. Bernard.....	June 21	Ceara.....
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.....	July 1			
Los Angeles, Cal.....	June 24			
Mayport, Fla.....	July 1			
Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.	Ger. ss. Hermann (a).....	June 24	Havana.....
		Nor. bk. Transatlantic (a).....	June 23	Bahia.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.			
New Orleans, La.....	do.			
Newport News, Va.....	do.			
Newport, R. I.....	do.			
New York, N. Y.....	do.			
Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
Providence, R. I.....	do.	Sc. Edith Olcott.....	June 24	Newport News...
Round Island, Miss.....	June 24			
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.			
San Pedro, Cal.....	do.			
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.	Sc. John R. Hopkins.....	June 24	Cartagena.....

a Previously reported.

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
				8
			No report.	
			do	
			do	
			do	10
			No report.	1
				18
Galveston.	Fumigated.			5
do	do			
			No report.	
			No transactions.	11
				8
Mobile.	Held to complete five days' period.	June 25		15
do	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.			
			No report.	
			do	
			do	
			do	
			do	
			do	
Providence.	Stopped at quarantine.		1 of crew had been exposed to smallpox. Vaccinated. Schooner stopped on return trip.	1
			No report.	
			do	
Apalachicola.	Held for fumigation.			17

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 125, including diphtheria, 5, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 1,650,000. Total number of deaths, 2,066, including diphtheria, 55; enteric fever, 25; measles, 33; scarlet fever, 68; whooping cough, 4; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; influenza, 6, and 238 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Michigan.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 24, 1899, from 79 observers indicate that enteric fever and cholera morbus increased, and inflammation of kidney, intermittent fever, and inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 189, measles at 57, enteric fever at 35, scarlet fever at 30, diphtheria at 13, whooping cough at 12, and smallpox at 1 place—*Delray*.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 115,944. Total number of deaths, 181; including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 2; measles, 17; scarlet fever, 1, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 280,000. Total number of deaths, 309, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4; measles, 3, and 44 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Yonkers.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 43,000. Total number of deaths, 53, including 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Columbus*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 140,000. Total number of deaths, 95, including enteric fever, 1, and 28 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Chippewa Falls*.—Two weeks ended June 17, 1899. Estimated population, 9,000. Total number of deaths, 7, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allentown, Pa.	July 1	25,228	13	1						1			1
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	229	13							1	6	1
Baton Rouge, La.	June 10	10,478	11	1									
Do.	June 17	10,478	7	1									
Do.	June 24	10,478	6	1									
Binghamton, N. Y.	July 1	35,005	13										
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	193	29	1						1	4	1
Bristol, R. I.	June 21	5,478	4										
Brockton, Mass.	June 24	27,294	7	2									
Charleston, S. C.	do.	a 54,955	b 48	6									1
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	8										
Chicago, Ill.	July 1	1,099,850	462	47						5	10	7	5
Chicopee, Mass.	June 24	14,050	4	1									
Dayton, Ohio	July 1	61,220	23	1									
Detroit, Mich.	June 24	205,876	105	6						1		1	
Dubois, Pa.	do.	6,149	1										
Do.	June 17	6,149	2										
Do.	July 1	6,149	1										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	June 24	9,416	5										
Elmira, N. Y.	June 27	29,708	3										
Do.	July 1	29,708	4								1		
Erie, Pa.	June 24	40,634	6	1						1			
Do.	July 1	40,634	12										
Evansville, Ind.	do.	50,756	17	2									
Everett, Mass.	June 24	11,068	4	1						1			
Fall River, Mass.	July 1	74,398	26	5									
Fitchburg, Mass.	June 24	22,037	8									1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 1	60,278	14	1									
Green Bay, Wis.	July 2	9,069	7	3									
Holyoke, Mass.	July 1	35,637	16	2									
Honolulu, Hawaii.	June 3	35,000	17										
Jacksonville, Fla.	June 24	17,201	17	3						1			
Johnstown, Pa.	July 1	21,805	9										
Lawrence, Mass.	June 24	44,654	29	1								2	
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	25	5								1	
Louisville, Ky.	June 30	161,129	59	5						3			1
Lowell, Mass.	July 1	77,696	38	5									
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	12	1						1			
McKeesport, Pa.	June 27	20,741	13									1	
Malden, Mass.	July 1	23,031	6										
Manchester, N. H.	June 24	44,126	10										
Do.	July 1	44,126	18	1								1	1
Massillon, Ohio.	June 24	10,092	1										
Medford, Mass.	July 1	11,079	6										
Melrose, Mass.	June 24	8,519	3	1									
Michigan City, Ind.	July 1	10,776	4										
Minneapolis, Minn.	June 24	164,738	27	2						1			
Mobile, Ala.	July 1	31,076	15	4						2			
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	38	5						1			1
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	15	1							1		
Newburyport, Mass.	June 24	13,947	5	1									
Newton, Mass.	July 1	24,379	2										
New York, N. Y.	do.	c 3,550,053	1,369	130						8	8	31	8
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	2	1									
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	5										
Oneonta, N. Y.	do.	6,272	3										
Passaic, N. J.	do.	13,028	16										
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	1,046,964	420	45						7	2	14	6
Pittsfield, Mass.	June 24	17,281	12	1									
Do.	July 1	17,281	3										
Pittston, Pa.	do.	10,302	5										
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	11,267	2										
Portland, Me.	June 24	36,425	17										
Portsmouth, Va.	July 1	13,268	7										
Pottstown, Pa.	June 3	13,285	3										
Do.	June 10	13,285	1										
Do.	June 17	13,285	3										
Do.	June 24	13,285	2										
Do.	July 1	13,285	3										
Providence, R. I.	do.	132,146	46	2								1	
Sabine Pass, Tex.	do.	457	3										
Salt Lake City, Utah	June 24	44,843	9										
Do.	July 1	44,843	8										

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

b White, 11; colored, 37.

c Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 7, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	58		0	.84		.24
Portland, Me.....	67		1	.77		.57
Northfield, Vt.....	65		5	.74		.34
Boston, Mass.....	71		1	.77	.33	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	68		0	.56	1.14	
Nantucket, Mass.....	64	2		.60	.10	
Woods Hole, Mass.....	66		0	.56	.84	
Block Island, R. I.....	65		1	.66	.74	
New Haven, Conn.....	71		5	.86	.34	
Albany, N. Y.....	72		4	.88		.28
New York, N. Y.....	72		2	.83		.13
Harrisburg, Pa.....	72		0	.95		.55
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75		1	.80		.70
New Brunswick, N. J.....	71		1	1.00		.50
Atlantic City, N. J.....	70		4	.77		.67
Baltimore, Md.....	76		2	1.01		.41
Washington, D. C.....	76		4	.99		.94
Lynchburg, Va.....	76		4	.84		.04
Cape Henry, Va.....	77		5	1.01		.51
Norfolk, Va.....	77		3	1.08		.78
Charlotte, N. C.....	77		1	1.17		1.17
Raleigh, N. C.....	76		2	1.56		.56
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	76		2	1.19		.29
Hatteras, N. C.....	76		2	1.25		.85
Wilmington, N. C.....	79		5	1.43		.13
Columbia, S. C.....	80		2	1.06		.76
Charleston, S. C.....	81		3	1.50		.90
Augusta, Ga.....	80		2	1.14		.14
Savannah, Ga.....	81		3	1.44		1.24
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81		3	1.40		.10
Jupiter, Fla.....	81		1	1.30		.20
Key West, Fla.....	83		1	.91	.09	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77		1	1.05		.45
Tampa, Fla.....	81		3	2.31	3.99	
Pensacola, Fla.....	80		0	1.36		.96
Mobile, Ala.....	81		1	1.44		1.34
Montgomery, Ala.....	81		3	1.05		.55
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81		1	.98		.38
New Orleans, La.....	82		0	1.51		.41
Shreveport, La.....	82		4	.84		.44
Fort Smith, Ark.....	79		1	1.01		.81
Little Rock, Ark.....	79		1	.91		.51
Palatine, Tex.....	81		5	.74	8.16	
Galveston, Tex.....	84		4	.83	2.77	
San Antonio, Tex.....	83		5	.53	.67	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81	3		.40	.40	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80		2	.95		.85
Nashville, Tenn.....	79		1	1.05		.45
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	77		1	1.11		1.11
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75		1	.98		.98
Louisville, Ky.....	78		2	.95		.95
Indianapolis, Ind.....	75		1	1.02		.92
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	77		3	.83		.83
Columbus, Ohio.....	73	1		.77		.77
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	73		1	.98		.98
Pittsburg, Pa.....	74	2		.94	.06	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	68		4	.76		.56
Rochester, N. Y.....	70		2	.70		.60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	69		3	.77		.67
Erie, Pa.....	70		2	.75	.05	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	70		2	.84		.14
Sandusky, Ohio.....	72		2	.79		.29
Toledo, Ohio.....	72		2	.70		.40
Detroit, Mich.....	71		1	.81		.31
Lansing, Mich.....	72		4	.88		.78
Port Huron, Mich.....	66	2		.68		.18
Alpena, Mich.....	63	1		.74	.16	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	62		0	.74	.26	
Marquette, Mich.....	62	2		.74	.06	
Green Bay, Wis.....	68		0	.70		.30

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 7, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	68		0	.74		.44
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67	1		.86		.16
Chicago, Ill.....	70		0	.84	.06	
Duluth, Minn.....	62		2	.95	2.25	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	70		2	.88		.38
La Crosse, Wis.....	72		2	.99	.11	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	73		1	1.16	.94	
Davenport, Iowa.....	74		0	.88		.58
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73		1	.97	1.23	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	75		1	1.05		.35
Hannibal, Mo.....	75		1	.91		.61
Springfield, Ill.....	74		0	.82		.32
Cairo, Ill.....	78		2	.97		.77
St. Louis, Mo.....	77	1		.96		.86
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	76		2	1.08		.68
Springfield, Mo.....	75		1	1.01		.81
Kansas City, Mo.....	76		0	1.09		1.09
Topeka, Kans.....	75	1		1.21		1.11
Wichita, Kans.....	77		1	1.02		.82
Concordia, Kans.....	74	2		.82	1.18	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	75		1	.91	.89	
Omaha, Nebr.....	74		0	1.30		.30
Sioux City, Iowa.....	72		2	.80		.20
Yankton, S. Dak.....	72		0	.95	.65	
Valentine, Nebr.....	71	3		.74	.06	
Huron, S. Dak.....	70		0	.76		.56
Pierre, S. Dak.....	71	5		.67		.17
Moorhead, Minn.....	68		0	1.00	.50	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	68	2		.67	.03	
Williston, N. Dak.....	68		2	.74		.14
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	67		3	.67		.27
Helena, Mont.....	66		2	.46		.36
Miles City, Mont.....	71		1	.47		.47
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	68	4		.61		.61
Spokane, Wash.....	67		5	.25		.15
Wallawalla, Wash.....	70		4	.18		.18
Baker City, Oreg.....	65		5	.27		.17
Winnemucca, Nev.....	69		1	.11		.11
Boise, Idaho.....	71		3	.11		.11
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	74		0	.14		.14
Lander, Wyo.....	66		0	.21		.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	65	1		.35		.05
North Platte, Nebr.....	71	1		.74	.06	
Denver, Colo.....	71	1		.35	.05	
Pueblo, Colo.....	72		0	.38		.28
Dodge City, Kans.....	76		2	.75	.35	
Oklahoma, Okla.....	78		2	.67		.37
Amarillo, Tex.....	74		4	.67	.23	
Abilene, Tex.....	81		5	.59	2.21	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	69		3	.31		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	83		3	.23		.23
Phoenix, Ariz.....	87	5		.07		.07
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	61		1	.28	.12	
Tacoma, Wash.....	59		1	.31	.19	
Fort Canby, Wash.....	57		1	.48		.08
Portland, Oreg.....	61		2	.28		.18
Roseburg, Oreg.....	64		2	.21		.21
Eureka, Cal.....	55		1	.11		.11
Redbluff, Cal.....	80	4		.07		.07
Carson City, Nev.....	64	2		.07		.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	72	4		.00		.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	59		1	.02		.02
Fresno, Cal.....	80	4		.00		.00
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	64	2		.00		.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	68	4		.02		.02
San Diego, Cal.....	66		2	.00		.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	88	2		.00		.00

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to July 7, 1899.

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Madras.....	May 20-May 26...		5	

YELLOW FEVER.

Colombia:				
Panama.....	June 16-June 23...	8	3	
Cuba:				
Havana.....	June 15.....	6	1	
Matanzas.....	June 17-June 24...	1		Doubtful.
Santiago.....	June 10-July 3...	100	20	
Mexico:				
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
Merida.....	July 1.....	1		
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-June 22...		28	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	May 6-May 13...	89	69	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 9.....	21	7	Total from outbreak.
Mauritius.....	May 4-May 22...		5	

SMALLPOX.

China:				
Hongkong.....	May 6-May 13...	1	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 20-June 3...		4	
Gibraltar.....	June 4-June 21...	1		
India:				
Madras.....	May 20-May 26...		2	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 27-June 3...	34	7	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 10...	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...		13	
Turkey:				
Symrna.....	May 27-June 4...		1	

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, June 14, 1899.]

CHOLERA.

INDIA—*Kurrachee*.—Cholera is reported on the increase. During the week ended May 17, 29 cases in all were reported.

PLAGUE.

INDIA—*Kurrachee*.—According to advices of May 18, the epidemic of plague at Kurrachee has declined. During the four days previous, 18, 15, 10, and 7 cases were reported.

Mauritius.—According to advices of May 27, 5 plague deaths had occurred since May 4, the last occurring on May 22.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, June 14, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

TURKEY.—By resolution of May 27 the International Sanitary Commission amended the heretofore existing regulations with regard to arrivals from Egypt so that vessels with or without passengers and arriving from any port along the entire Egyptian coast shall be subject to ten full days' quarantine with medical inspection and disinfection.

GREECE.—According to advices of May 27 the eleven days' quarantine against arrivals from Crete is changed to twenty-four hours' observation, the Government of Greece being informed that arrivals from Alexandria are subject to ten days' quarantine at Crete. Advices of June 9 state that arrivals from Alexandria, from the entire Egyptian coast and the Red Sea, are subject to eleven days' quarantine at Delos. Vessels arriving from Austria-Hungary, Crete, and Italy are subject to medical inspection at Greek ports.

BULGARIA.—According to advices of May 27, the quarantine regulations, issued March 2, 1899, for arrivals from ports of the Red Sea other than Suez, is extended to apply to the entire coast of Egypt.

SPAIN.—According to royal proclamation of May 22, quarantine is ordered for arrivals from Alexandria which left that port subsequent to May 7. All places within 165 kilometers of Alexandria are declared infected.

MALTA.—By order of May 30 vessels from Egyptian ports may take coal and provisions in quarantine. All passengers arriving at Malta must declare on oath that they have not been in Egypt during the previous twenty-one days, otherwise they shall undergo twenty-one days' quarantine on shipboard.

EGYPT.—The International Sanitary Commission resolved at its session of May 20 that bills of health given to vessels at Alexandria shall state that isolated plague cases have occurred, but are now recovered. An order of the same date was issued requiring vessels and passengers before departure to undergo medical examination and disinfection of the soiled linen of the crew and third-class passengers. The Commission further resolved to apply the plague regulations of May 29 to arrivals from Hongkong.

YELLOW FEVER.

MOROCCO.—The appearance of yellow fever having been officially reported from Grand Bassa, Africa (Ivory Coast), the International Sanitary Commission at Tangier declared all arrivals from the Ivory Coast infected after May 28. Vessels arriving thence are, according to requirements of October 23, 1893, prohibited entrance into Moroccan ports.

URUGUAY.—The board of health at Montevideo raised quarantine against arrivals from Buenos Ayres May 31. Said arrivals will hereafter be subject only to medical inspection in ports of Montevideo.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

COLOMBIA.

Sanitary reports from Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *June 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Friday, June 23, 1899.

The following vessels have cleared from this port for the United States during the week:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.
June 17	John Wilson.....	Olsen	17	Mobile.....	2
June 21	Utstein	Aarsvold.....	15	.....do	0
Do.....	Colombia.....	Berg.....	18	.....do	1
June 22	España.....	Danielson.....	14	New Orleans.....	0

The health conditions of this port and the adjacent country continue good. Local physicians report very little malarial fever. There have been 3 deaths among the foreign residents, the causes of which, however, can not be ascribed to climatic influences. Altogether there have been 5 deaths, during the week, as follows: One male, negro, accidental drowning; 1 male, white, effect of severe burn; 1 male, white, catarrhal pneumonia; 1 male, white, cerebral hemorrhage; 1 male, native, femoral abscess, followed by gangrene.

It is with regret that I have to announce the death of Dr. W. B. Bousall, the representative of the Louisiana State board of health, from cerebral hemorrhage.

Reports are current here of an epidemic of yellow fever at Panama. The advisability of quarantine against Colon is being discussed here, and on receipt of authentic information it will undoubtedly be enforced in order to check the large passenger traffic from Colon.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *June 25, 1899.*

SIR: Referring to my report of the 24th instant I have the honor to further advise that authentic information has reached here regarding the situation at Panama. The Panama Star and Herald of the 16th instant publishes an official report of the Medical Society of Panama which announces that since May 2, 34 cases of yellow fever have occurred in that city, of which 18 died, 12 recovered, and 4 are still under treatment. The authorities here have instituted a rigid quarantine against Colon to go into effect at once. All vessels will be detained ten days at anchor in some isolated spot, and be subjected to a strict inspection. This will practically shut off all communication with Colon.

I can safely assert that at present this port and the immediate vicinity are entirely free from any suspicion.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, June 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Port Limon, Costa Rica, and also the adjacent country, are in a satisfactory condition of health. There is no suspicion as to contagious or infectious diseases except a few cases of whooping cough.

There were 2 deaths on the 20th instant, 1 the result of hepatitis in a male native who had been in the Limon Charity Hospital for over three weeks. The other was an infant, and dentition was assigned as the cause.

The Norwegian steamship *Henry Dumois* clears this Wednesday evening the 21st instant direct for New Orleans with cargo of fruit and a crew of 21 and also 1 cabin passenger whose personal effects were disinfected.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, June 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Port Limon, Costa Rica, and also the adjacent country continues to remain in a satisfactory sanitary condition; there is no suspicion, the most remote, as to the existence of contagious or infectious disease.

The German steamship *Holstein* (Jardin) clears from this port this evening, the 24th instant, direct for New Orleans, La., with cargo of fruit, and the crew, numbering 21, were inspected just prior to departure, and all were satisfactory.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, June 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health conditions in this port and vicinity continue satisfactory. Now, however, that the rainy season is upon us, there is quite an evident increase of malarial disorders, principally remittent and intermittent fevers, which yield quite readily to treatment. Up to last night we have this month had 7 deaths—1 adult, of phthisis, I believe, and 6 children, 5 years of age and younger. Three of the children died of whooping cough. I have

now made arrangements for weekly reports, the most reliable that can be secured.

Respectfully, yours,

N. K. VANCE.

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *June 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the sailing this a. m. of steamer *Managua* for Mobile. The steamer *Breakwater* sails this p. m. for New Orleans. The captain, crew, and passengers all well. Sanitary condition of Belize good. There is no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or surrounding colony.

Very respectfully,

C. W. KNIGHT,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *June 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 24, 23 deaths were reported in Cienfuegos and vicinity, of which 7 were from intestinal diseases, 3 from malaria, and 1 from pernicious fever.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Influenza present in Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *June 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that influenza has made its appearance in this city. No cases have been officially reported, but I have seen several (one of them being myself), and local practitioners tell me that they have quite a number of cases in their clientele.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUIERAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *June 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 24 deaths were recorded in the city of Matanzas during the week ended June 24, which represents an annual mortality of 31.23 per thousand. This is a marked improvement over last week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malarial fevers, 6; typhoid fever, 2; hydræmia, 2; tuberculosis, 1; intestinal diseases, 4. The following cases of infectious diseases were reported during the week: "Fiebre de borras" (diagnosed by a num-

ber of physicians as yellow fever), 1; typhoid fever, 5; diphtheria, 2; dysentery, 3; infectious fever, 1. From this it appears that typhoid and dysentery are on the increase. The latter is to be expected, but with regard to the former I am inclined to believe that some cases of "simple continued fever of the tropics" are erroneously diagnosed as typhoid fever. The weather is warm, calm, and oppressive. Showers are not as frequent nor as heavy as they should be at this season of the year. The general sanitary condition of the town continues good.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITERAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Mortuary statistics from Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 8, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, mortuary statistics for the city of Santiago de Cuba during the past ten years. These interesting figures were kindly collected for us by Sr. Eduardo Yero, the alcalde's clerk, after much searching through musty records. The figures are taken from official reports.

It will be seen that—

Smallpox.—Smallpox was severely epidemic here in 1896, when 854 of the civil population died in nine months. The disease spent its force early in 1897, but, without doubt, left widespread infection throughout the city. Cases of smallpox break out every now and then, as unvaccinated material presents itself.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis is always present, and claims more victims annually than any other fever; yet it is not feared, and receives little attention.

Yellow fever.—Deaths occur every year from yellow fever. The number of cases varies greatly in different years. In 1892 there were only 6 deaths, and in 1893 but 4 deaths from this source, while in 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 there were many deaths, due in part to the number of unacclimated Spanish troops brought into the city. Yellow fever may exist here during every month of the year, though it is usually at its worst from July to December, the rainy season.

Pernicious fever.—There are from 50 to 200 deaths from this cause every year, and while doubt may properly exist as to the accuracy of the diagnosis, the pernicious form of malarial fevers is always present. It exists during every month of the year, but is more severe during May, June, and July. It is to be noted that unlike yellow fever, pernicious fever claims more natives than the unacclimated. In the ten years there were 1,082 deaths from this cause in the civil population, and only 58 among the troops.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality statistics of the city of Santiago de Cuba during the ten years 1888-1897.

Year and month.	Small-pox.		Tubercu- losis.		Yellow fever.		Pernici- ous fever.		Fevers other than yellow and pernici- ous.		Other diseases.		Sum- mary.		Total per month.
	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	
1888.															
January.....	1		16		2	7	3		4		42	2	68	9	77
February.....			11		1	7	4		1		47		64	7	71
March.....	1		9			3	8		6		52	2	75	6	81
April.....			13			2	1		4		52	3	70	5	75
May.....	2		8			12	8		10		64		92	2	94
June.....			12			3	27		12		54	1	105	4	119
July.....			17			22	14	1	11		64	2	106	25	131
August.....			13			13	13		2	4	69	1	97	18	115
September.....			9	1	1	23	9		4	1	58	2	81	27	108
October.....			7			28	9		6		64	4	88	32	120
November.....			9		2	10	6		6		56	2	79	12	91
December.....			14		1	22	6		12		59	1	92	23	115
Total per year	3	1	138	1	9	142	108	1	78	5	681	20	1,017	170	1,187
1889.															
January.....			14	2	1	16	3	1	8		67		93	19	112
February.....			13		2	8	7		4		44	4	70	12	82
March.....			17	1		1	3		3		49		72	2	74
April.....			15			3	3		8		65	2	91	5	96
May.....	1		6			3	16	1	13		69		105	4	109
June.....	5		13			2	18		7		60	1	103	3	106
July.....			9		3	12	6		19		65	1	102	13	115
August.....	1		14		1	23	6		7		53	2	81	26	107
September.....			7			21	11	1	4		47		69	22	91
October.....			8			18	2		7		60	1	77	19	96
November.....			10		4	5	5		2		45	1	66	6	72
December.....			10			8	9		4		65	1	88	9	97
Total per year	6	1	136	3	11	120	89	3	86		689	13	1,017	140	1,187
1890.															
January.....			10	1	2	1	3		6		48		69	2	71
February.....			11		1		1		2		60	1	75	1	76
March.....			6	1			2		2		66	1	76	2	78
April.....			11				3		2		54		70		70
May.....			13		1		6		3		62		85		85
June.....			8				9		2		57		77		77
July.....	1		11		2		7		8		47	1	76	1	77
August.....			7		1	6	4		4		71	1	87	7	94
September.....			10		3	3	9		3		61	1	86	4	90
October.....			8		3	10	4		3		86	2	104	12	116
November.....			11		1	9	6		5		47	1	70	10	80
December.....	1		15	1	5	2	4		4		62	1	91	4	95
Total per year	2		121	3	20	31	58		44		721	9	966	43	1,069
1891.															
January.....	1		17		6	1	1	1	10		77	2	112	4	116
February.....			21		2	8	3		4		57		87	8	95
March.....			23		3	3	5		3		70		104	3	107
April.....			9		3	3	2		9		62		85	3	88
May.....			9	1	4	21	3		20		80		116	22	138
June.....			14	1	4	25	8		35		85	1	146	27	173
July.....			8		1	22	11		22		112		154	22	176
August.....			8			7	4		16		65	2	94	9	103
September.....			17		1	2	4		6		68		96	2	98
October.....			12			1	2		11		62		87	1	88
November.....			13			1	6		5		77		101	1	102
December.....			16				7	1	8		58		89	1	90
Total per year	1		167	2	25	94	56	2	149		873	5	1,271	103	1,374
1892.															
January.....			6		1		7		6		69	1	89	1	90
February.....			11		1		11				65	1	88	1	89
March.....			10		1	1	7		4	1	35		57	2	59
April.....			16		1		5		3		83		108		108
May.....			5				2		7		82		96		96
June.....			14				18		4		69		105		105
July.....			11				12		7		65		95		95
August.....			7				7		6		77		97		97
September.....			14				5		8		65		92		92
October.....			11				10		2		65		88		88
November.....			14				6		4		67		91		91
December.....			7		1		6		2		73		89		89
Total per year			126		5	1	96		53	1	815	2	1,095	4	1,099

Mortuary statistics of the city of Santiago de Cuba during the ten years 1888-1897—Cont'd.

Year and month.	Small-pox.		Tubercu- losis.		Yellow fever.		Pernici- ous fever.		Fevers other than yellow and pernici- cious.		Other diseases.		Sum- mary.		Total per month.	
	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.		
1893.																
January.....			14	1			3		6		71		94	1	95	
February.....			8				1		1		61		71		71	
March.....			12				6		4		101		124		127	
April.....			13				4		4		106		127		127	
May.....			10				11		3		72		96		96	
June.....			9		1	10		3	3		89		111	1	112	
July.....			10			2	10		7		84	2	111	4	115	
August.....			16				3		14	3	92		125	3	128	
September.....			6			1	3		8		49		66	1	67	
October.....			15				2	1	8		57	2	82	3	85	
November.....			9	1			2	1	7	1	62		80	3	83	
December.....			12						10		62	1	84	1	85	
Total per year			134	2		4	55	2	75	4	906	5	1,170	17	1,187	
1894.																
January.....			14				8		7		63	2	92	2	94	
February.....			13				2		3		46	1	64	1	65	
March.....			15				2		3		66	1	86	1	87	
April.....			10	1			4		2		51	1	67	2	69	
May.....			7	1			5		4		54		70	1	71	
June.....			9				2		5		59		75		75	
July.....			12		4		8		7		81	2	112	2	114	
August.....			9		6	1	4		17		61	2	97	3	100	
September.....			9	1	8	4	4		5		45	1	71	6	77	
October.....			10		5	11	5		2		58	1	80	12	92	
November.....			7		8	1	5		4		58		82	1	83	
December.....			14		3	4	4		9		69	1	99	5	104	
Total per year			129	3	34	21	53		68		711	12	995	36	1,031	
1895.																
January.....			12		1	1	5		6		83	2	107	3	110	
February.....			12		1	2	7		8		52		80	2	82	
March.....			14		2	4	3		2		61		82	4	86	
April.....			20		2	11	14		4		103	3	143	14	157	
May.....			19	1		7	18		12		111	5	160	13	173	
June.....			20	2	10	49	28		2	165	5	251	58	309		
July.....			14		24	174	27		4	151	5	258	183	441		
August.....			19	2	10	118	38		45	160	6	272	126	398		
September.....			15	2	8	80	15		57	156	2	251	84	335		
October.....			29	1	7	51	19	2	40	1	108	9	203	64	267	
November.....			13			48	12	1	29	2	123	5	177	56	233	
December.....			25	1	3	18	11	1	22	2	131	5	192	27	219	
Total per year			212	9	68	563	197	4	295	11	1,404	47	2,176	634	2,810	
1896.																
January.....		1	19	1		11	9	1	18		136	6	182	20	202	
February.....			24			23	9		24		138	2	195	25	220	
March.....			17	1		5	7		32		49	2	106	8	114	
April.....		9	27			7	7	1	21		145	3	209	11	220	
May.....		45	23			9	16	1	35		140	4	259	14	273	
June.....		200	14		3	15	20		38	1	173	2	448	18	466	
July.....		301	2	22	1	62	27	1	34	1	179	5	564	72	636	
August.....		195	28		5	93	16		41	1	143	3	428	97	525	
September.....		76	1	36		3	34	26	49	2	175	1	365	38	403	
October.....		6		37	1	1	37	13	54		184	4	310	43	353	
November.....		21		25	1	29	12	2	59	5	184	2	286	39	325	
December.....		1	1	36	3		24	7	33	9	154	6	231	44	275	
Total per year		854	5	308	8	14	349	169	8	438	19	1,800	40	3,583	429	4,012
1897.																
January.....		2	39	2		9	9	3	23	2	236	3	309	20	329	
February.....		1	27	1		1	5	1	16	1	205	2	255	6	261	
March.....			22			2	16	1	35		254	3	327	6	333	
April.....			82	1			14		20		234	1	300	2	302	
May.....			34			4	12	1	24		364	3	434	8	442	
June.....			33	3		57	18	8	40	2	385	9	476	79	555	
July.....			29	3		85	28	10	63	7	304	27	424	132	556	
August.....			24			68	14	5	34	4	240	16	312	93	405	
September.....			31			60	12	2	35	3	188	15	266	80	346	
October.....			40	1	1	24	12	1	27	1	180	4	260	31	291	
November.....			45	2		7	17	4	40	1	172	10	274	24	298	
December.....			40	1		6	44	2	46	4	220	16	350	29	379	
Total per year			396	14	2	323	201	38	403	25	2,982	109	3,987	510	4,497	

SUMMARY.

Diseases.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.
Smallpox.....	3	1	6	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis.....	138	1	136	3	121	3	167	2	126	.....
Yellow fever.....	9	142	11	120	20	31	25	94	5	1
Pernicious fever...	108	1	89	3	58	.....	56	2	96	.....
Fevers other than yellow and pernicious.....	78	5	86	.....	44	.....	149	.....	53	1
Other diseases.....	681	20	689	13	721	9	873	5	815	2
Total.....	1,017	170	1,017	140	966	43	1,271	103	1,095	4

Diseases.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.	Civil.	Troops.
Smallpox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	854	5	3	1
Tuberculosis.....	134	2	129	3	212	9	308	8	396	14
Yellow fever.....	.....	4	34	21	68	563	14	319	2	323
Pernicious fever...	55	2	53	.....	197	4	169	8	201	38
Fevers other than yellow and pernicious.....	75	4	68	.....	295	11	438	19	403	25
Other diseases.....	906	5	711	12	1,404	47	1,800	40	2,982	109
Total.....	1,170	17	995	36	2,176	634	3,583	429	3,987	510

*Sanitary report from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of Santiago, Cuba, during the week ended June 17: There was a total of 23 deaths, a decrease of 7, in the civil population of the city, the following being the principal causes: Yellow fever, 1; malarial fever, 5; tuberculosis, 4; intestinal diseases, 2; beriberi, 1; tetanus, 1; diphtheria, 1; other causes, 8; total, 23. Estimated population, 40,000; mortality, 29.9.

This week was characterized by the first recognition of yellow fever this year, but I have made this the subject of a special report. There were 2 cases of diphtheria with 1 death.

A total of 24 vessels was inspected—17 on arrival and 7 on departure. Two vessels bound for southern ports in the United States were disinfected, the Norwegian steamship *Ella*, bound for Quebec via Key West, and the American schooner *Charles M. Patterson*, bound for Savannah, Ga. This work will increase as the fact becomes generally known that vessels can be disinfected at this port and the time passed in transit to the United States counted on the period of detention. I am informed that masters or owners of vessels refuse to charter their vessels to Cuban ports, owing to the length of time passed in quarantine at the end of the return voyage.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Yellow fever in Santiago.*

Asst. Surg. H. R. Parker reports July 3, that there have been, approximately, 100 cases of yellow fever with 20 deaths in Santiago, principally among the soldiers.

EGYPT.

Reports of plague in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, June 3, 1899.

SIR: Thanks to the energetic working of the sanitary authorities, I think that for the moment there is not much danger of the plague increasing. The official report was as follows:

From June 1 to June 2, midday.—Existing cases: Native hospital, 4 cases; European hospital, 3 cases; total, 7. Total cases of plague up to to-day, 10, of which 2 died; the last case was isolated on May 31, 1899. All these cases belong to the simple bubonic form, not infectious.

Respectfully, yours,
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAMES F. LOVE.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, June 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the official plague bulletin ended June 9, is as follows: Alexandria, cases existing, Europeans, 3 cases; natives, 6 cases; fresh cases, European, 1 case; native, 1 case; native, 1 death; cured, none; remaining—Europeans, 4; natives, 6.

Remarks: Total of cases of plague up to to-day, 21, of which 7 died, and 4 cured. The last case was isolated on June 8.

Respectfully, yours,
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAMES F. LOVE.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, June 16, 1899.

SIR: The official report of the plague bulletin for the twenty-four hours ended at noon on June 16, is as follows: Town, Alexandria—Europeans, 6 cases existing; natives, 7 cases existing. Fresh cases—Europeans, 2 cases; natives, none. Deaths, none. Cured, 1 European. Remaining in treatment—Europeans, 7; natives, 7. Total cases of plague up to to-day, 32, of which 10 deaths and 8 cured.

Two Greeks admitted to the Greek Hospital coming from different houses near Gamaael Theekh. The condition of the patients in the Government Hospital is steadily improving. The last case was isolated on June 15.

Respectfully, Yours,
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAMES F. LOVE.

GREECE.

Quarantine at Greek ports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1899.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inform you that, in a dispatch of the 10th instant, our consul at Athens reports that all vessels arriving at Greek ports from ports in Egypt and on the Red Sea are now subjected to a strict quarantine for eleven days after arrival, and that all arrivals from Italy and Austria-Hungary are

subjected to sanitary examination. The examination of arrivals from Crete has been discontinued.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

GUATEMALA.

Sanitary report from San Jose.

SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, June 15, 1899.

SIR: I beg to report that there is no yellow fever or other contagious disease prevailing in this port or surrounding district. Health very good; the only exception slight malarial fevers, but very rare and mild.

Yours, truly,

UPTON LACUTZ,
United States Consular Agent.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Sanitary reports from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the sanitary situation in Japan is as follows:

Dysentery, as was to have been expected, is increasing somewhat as the weather becomes warmer, and a few cases are reported in both Tokyo and Yokohama, Kobe being, so far, free from this disease.

One case of cholera was officially reported, some ten days ago, at this port, but no bacteriological examination having been made, the case having recovered and been followed by no others, I doubt its genuine character.

Plague still remains limited to Formosa, but I have been unable to obtain any recent statistics.

A considerable number of cases of typhoid fever have, of late, occurred in the native town of Yokohama, but no effort seems to have been made to trace their origin. I am not inclined to ascribe them to the water supply of the city, which my own examinations, as well as collateral evidence, show to be pure and good. It is very possible that the increased use of milk by the natives, all derived from illy managed dairies in the outskirts of town, beyond the limits of the waterworks distribution, but nevertheless watered to the extreme, may be responsible for the outbreak of typhoid.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

**Plague on steamship Nippon Maru.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 8, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, upon the Japanese steamship *Nippon Maru*, during her voyage between Hongkong and Yokohama, en route for San Francisco, a death occurred under the circumstances stated below, in consequence of which the ship was quarantined for seven days at the Government Quarantine Station at Nagasaki.

At 6 p. m., May 26, the sudden death of a Chinese passenger, a boy of 13 to 14 years of age, was reported to the ship's surgeon. The steamer at the time was just leaving the harbor of Nagasaki. Investigation showed the probable duration of the fatal attack to have been from half an hour to an hour, and the ship's surgeon had seen the boy in apparent health but an hour or two previously. No unusual or suspicious appearances were evident upon superficial examination, and the glands were, apparently, normal. The friends of the deceased gave a history of previous severe attacks of a character suggesting cardiac disease. The medical officers of the quarantine station removed from each axilla a gland, from the examination of which they, at noon on the 27th, rendered a diagnosis of plague. The body was cremated.

Disinfection of ship, steerage passengers and crew was carried out on the 27th, the crew and passengers being bathed, their clothing, bedding, and baggage disinfected by steam, and the ship's quarters washed with strong carbolic acid. Disinfection was completed at 10 p. m., May 27, and the ship released June 3, at 2 p. m. I have some doubt as to this case having been of an infectious nature, but, whether so or not, the measures taken seem to have been such as to render any special precautions here unnecessary. A copy of this letter has been attached to the bills of health.

Very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAII.

Report of plague on the steamship Nippon Maru.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, June 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Japanese steamship *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong and Japanese ports for San Francisco via this port, arrived early yesterday morning (June 17), eight and a half days from Yokohama. The ship had been detained at Nagasaki, Japan, for seven days from May 26, and the vessel and effects of passengers disinfected on account of a sudden death on board on May 26 in the Asiatic steerage, which the Japanese quarantine authorities diagnosed as bubonic plague. The vessel left Nagasaki about June 2, and Yokohama June 8, arriving here on the 17th. Nothing further occurred until three days out from this port (June 14), when another death took place in the Asiatic steerage, a Chinese male, 26 years of age, dying in twenty-two hours with convulsions, suppression of urine, and symptoms of pulmonic congestion. The death was attributed to uræmic convulsions by the ship's

* For further report on this matter see Hawaii.

surgeon and the body was embalmed by him and kept on board the ship. On arrival off the harbor here I boarded the ship in company with Dr. Day, the Hawaiian port physician. A necropsy was held on the body of the dead Asiatic, and the principal points noted were that the heart was dilated and softened, free from valvular disease and bloody fluid was found in the pericardium. The lungs and mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes were congested, and the liver and spleen congested but not enlarged. The kidneys were much congested and hemorrhagic patches were found throughout the left kidney. The stomach and intestines presented nothing significant. The bladder was apparently normal and contained about 5 c. c. of urine, although none had been passed for twenty hours before death. The mesenteric glands were not enlarged. One of the inguinal glands on the right side was congested and slightly enlarged.

No clinical record was kept of the case by the ship's surgeon, and the temperature was not taken. Sections of the different organs and some of the bloody fluid from the pericardial sac were preserved for microscopical examination. Stained specimens of this fluid, prepared by Dr. Alvarez, the bacteriologist of the Hawaiian Government, showed the presence in considerable numbers of a short bacillus, rounded at both ends, and like the bacillus of bubonic plague. Culture and inoculation experiments are now under way. The vessel is quarantined off the harbor about two miles distant. I have recommended the Hawaiian authorities to hold the vessel seven days, and disinfect the ship and effects of passengers. I have written this hurriedly in order to catch the steamship *Rio de Janeiro*, which arrived late last night and leaves for the coast at 3 p. m. to-day. I have also, by this mail, notified the officer in command of the quarantine at San Francisco, in order that he may be prepared for the arrival of *Nippon Maru*.

Respectfully, yours,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Quarantine restrictions at Naples.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Naples, Italy, June 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a quarantine period of six days' detention has been here declared on ships having touched at any Egyptian ports, and importation of goods from all sections infected with plague, to this port, is practically stopped. The Naples quarantine is located on the Island of Nisida about 1 mile offshore in the Bay of Pozzuoli and 3 miles below this city.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. BYINGTON,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Report from Naples.

Asst. Surg. Victor G. Heiser reports, June 21, as follows: On arriving at Southampton, England, finding that I had several hours at my disposal, I took the opportunity to visit, unofficially, the Army Medical School for Tropical Diseases, at Netley, England. I was treated most

courteously. Professor Wright was in London at the time attending the Plague Commission meeting, but the assistant professor, Major D. Semple, who has been associated with him for some years, showed me through the laboratory. He also gave me much information about the plague, which no doubt will prove of much value to me should I come in contact with the same. He showed me the work they were doing in connection with the preventive inoculations for typhoid fever, which, while yet too early to give a positive opinion, it seems will fully realize the claims made for it.

On arriving at Rome, Italy, it was learned that the consul-general, Mr. Hector de Castio, was too ill to be interviewed. This delayed me in that city several days, at the end of which time an interview was granted. I found him still confined to bed. He was much pleased that his recommendation was so near its fulfillment. He assured me that the representative of the Marine-Hospital Service should have every assistance that he could render, and that if any improvement could be suggested it would receive his full cooperation.

On reporting at the office of the consul at Naples, Mr. Byington, he informs me that he is very glad to have me assume charge of the medical inspection part of his duties.

In reference to the plague, I would say that all ships that arrive here from infected ports are held ten days, including the time spent at sea. From the inclosed newspaper clipping it may be seen that means have already been used to evade the quarantine regulations. I have also learned of other means by which they are evaded. From what I can learn it seems that Brindisi is the point from which danger is to be most feared. There is a light emigration through that port from districts which are very near plague-infected places. It seems to be very difficult to get information here about Brindisi, and it may be necessary to visit that port.

MEXICO.

Report on the passenger-inspection service.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with Bureau letter (J. W. B.) of June 16, 1899, I left El Paso on June 22 and arrived here on June 24. On account of the day of my arrival being a public holiday and the day following that being Sunday, I was informed by the vice-consul-general, consul-general being out of town, that nothing could be accomplished until 10 a. m. on the following Monday. Of the work done to the present date, I have to make the following report:

INFORMATION OBTAINED EN ROUTE.

First. That passengers take false oaths at the border concerning the localities recently visited by them.

Second. That passengers from Vera Cruz generally travel on round-trip tickets with side-route coupons. That these tickets are always purchased in the City of Mexico, and that passengers going to the United States on their return to Vera Cruz lose their identity with that place as soon as they reach the City of Mexico. For local passengers from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico the rule is the same.

Third. That passengers from Tampico as well as from Vera Cruz take the route across the border nearest to their destination, Laredo being the route taken by the largest number.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

First. The presence of yellow fever in Vera Cruz, which is connected with the City of Mexico by the Interoceanic Railway and the Mexican Railway, both of which run from infected and infectible territory into noninfectible territory, and neither of which sell coupon tickets beyond the City of Mexico. This latter fact causing an indifference on their part as to the establishment of an identification system which makes it necessary for us to suspect every passenger from Mexico until he presents evidence of his not having been in an infected locality. So, for the identification plan about to be described, an imaginary line has been run from the City of Mexico through San Luis Potosi to the town of Monterey.

Second. The presence of yellow fever at Tampico, which town is connected by the Mexican Central Railway with the United States only through San Luis Potosi, and by the Monterey and Gulf Railway with the United States only through Monterey, facts which still further demonstrate the importance, equal with that of the City of Mexico, of San Luis Potosi and Monterey as inspecting and disinfecting bases.

Third. Railroads operated under Mexican laws and supported by Mexican people, the laws having no provision against the indiscriminate movement of passengers from infected into infectible territory, and the people having no fear of the results of such movement. The railroads generally indifferent, and particularly so when the expense factor is introduced.

Fourth. Railroads willing to cooperate provided their expense is limited to the furnishing of identification slips and baggage labels.

PLAN OF IDENTIFICATION.

Forms A and B (vide exhibits Nos. 1 and 2) are now being printed by the Mexican Central, Mexican, Interoceanic, and Mexican National companies for use on their lines. From the text of Form B it will be seen that the form need not be printed by either the Mexican or Interoceanic companies. I hope to arrange with the International Company through their agent here. It will be necessary for me to make a trip to Monterey to arrange with the Monterey and Gulf Line and to establish an inspector there. I will visit San Luis Potosi at the same time, and establish my third inspector.

INSPECTORS.

Inspectors having been stationed at the cities of Mexico, San Luis Potosi, and Monterey, passengers are to be instructed through circulars, to be issued by the various lines and through the inclosed Forms A and B, to report to them to have their baggage disinfected and their detention credit arranged, or to be inspected and passed as the case may be. The inspectors will label the baggage after inspection or disinfection. The baggage labels are in accordance with paragraph 10 of Article V of Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the United States. Form B will make it possible for passengers with a safe status to go through unmolested, and at the same time prove a means of identification of passengers who have gone into the territory covered by them to evade inspection. The system promises good results, but it will be necessary for me to be free to go and come in order to adjust the many difficulties which are sure to arise during its inauguration. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that you wire the authority to employ 3 inspectors. My

work has been greatly hampered by the short working hours here, which are one of the customs of the country. The plan of identification is to be further supplemented by a separate system which I hope to inaugurate with the help of Dr. Hodgson at Vera Cruz.

RESULTS OF WORK TO DATE.

First. Forms A and B in hands of printers at orders of Interoceanic, Mexican, Mexican Central, and Mexican National. The baggage tags are also being printed.

Second. Interoceanic Express agrees to let us disinfect its suspected express packages at its own expense.

Third. Interoceanic Line has asked me to superintend the disinfection of its coaches to insure efficiency.

Fourth. All of the above-named lines will issue circulars concerning our work, to be posted in depots and cars.

Fifth. I have called with the consul-general upon the ambassador of the United States to Mexico in order to have these matters explained to the Mexican foreign office should the ambassador consider such action necessary. Both the consul-general and the vice-consul-general have extended to me every courtesy and all the aid within their power, and my relations with everyone are most friendly and cordial.

REMARKS.

The certification system described above will not be put in effect for at least ten days, as the railroad managers say that it will take that time to have the slips printed and distributed. I will send to the Mexican border sample slips, tags, seals, signatures, etc. I will report to you every week, as directed.

Respectfully, yours,

S. E. COFER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Exhibit No. 1.]

FORM A.

To ticket agents:

Every ticket to any locality in the United States from the City of Mexico, San Luis Potosi, or Monterey, or from any locality south or east of the above-named cities, must have this slip attached thereto and properly filled out by the agent selling it.

By order of

.....

General Manager..... Railroad.

To conductors:

Report to the United States sanitary officer the holders of tickets not having this slip that they may be provided with them.

By order of

.....

General Manager..... Railroad.

[To be filled out by agents.]

Name.....

Date of departure

Place of departure

Destination.....

Via: { El Paso?
Laredo?
Eagle Pass?

[Punch intended route.]

.....
Agent.....Railroad.

Detention or stop-over credit

..... DAY TO 1899.

..... OF

United States sanitary officer or vice-consul United States.

Baggage disinfected.

Baggage not disinfected.

Passed without detention or disinfection.

.....
Inspecting Officer, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspected at.....

..... 1899.

To passengers for United States:

Baggage will be examined, passed, and disinfected and labeled at the City of Mexico, San Luis Potosi, or Monterey, respectively. Labels not valid unless bearing the consular or medical officers' stamp or seal.

S. and S.

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Exhibit No. 2.]

FORM B.

To ticket agents:

Every ticket to any locality in the United States from points north and west of the City of Mexico, San Luis Potosi, or Monterey shall have this slip attached thereto and properly filled out by the agent selling it.

By order of

.....
General Manager.....Railroad.

To conductors:

Report to the United States sanitary officers the holders of tickets not having this slip, that they may be provided with them.

.....
General Manager.....Railroad.

[*To be filled out by agents.*]

Name.....

Date of departure.....

Place of departure.....

Destination.....

Length of time passenger has lived at place of departure to date.....days.

Via: { El Paso?
 Laredo?
 Eagle Pass?

.....
Agent.....Railroad.

Detention or stop-over credit..... days to.....1899.

.....
Vice-Consul, United States.

To passengers for United States:

Baggage will be examined, passed, or disinfected at Mexican-Texas frontier, but it is advised that the ten days' detention will be enforced unless absolute proof is given that no infected locality has been visited.

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

MEMORANDUM.

First. These slips will be printed by every railroad and will have the appearance of ticket coupons.

Second. Form B provides for detours.

Third. The brunt of our work will be done between Mexico and Vera Cruz, but these slips will enable us to identify passengers from Hodgson's lists.

Acting assistant surgeon appointed in the City of Mexico.

Dr. T. J. Turpin has been appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the City of Mexico, at the request of Assistant Surgeon Cofer. Dr. Turpin was formerly employed as sanitary inspector for the Service at Laredo, Tex.

Yellow fever reported in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico.

Dr. T. S. Scales, chairman of the quarantine board of Mobile Bay, writes, under date of July 3, that Dr. Thomas, at Progreso, wires on July 1, "One case yellow fever reported at Merida. Will advise later."

*Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *June 22, 1899.*

SIR: Your communication of June 13 was received to-day. I will go to Cordoba to-morrow and ascertain the condition of health there. The fever has not been epidemic there, the cases being confined to the refugees from Vera Cruz. From a telegram received by a member of the quarantine board here, from the health officer at Cordoba, I learn that there have been 23 cases and 14 deaths to June 21. I have heard of deaths from the fever in Puebla, Jalapa, Orizaba, Mexico City, and small villages along the lines of the railroads running out from here. The villages near here have had many cases and deaths, but no reliable information can be had from them as there are few doctors in the places, and no physician in many of them. Reliable information is the most difficult thing to be obtained in the country. Exaggerated reports are constantly being corrected and contradicted, but new ones are circulated every day. I do not accept any yellow fever report, and only report the facts that come under my observation and the official information that I receive from a reliable source. I am even skeptical about the official information. On the 19th instant an American died here in the city of black vomit and his death was reported as from bilious fever. The man was sick only twenty-two hours. Black vomit is not a symptom of bilious fever, and death is rare during the first day of yellow fever. I did not see the case, but got my information from what I consider good authority.

The epidemic here improved considerably during the past week, but from to-day's report I think it only temporary. The mortality from yellow fever for the week ended June 22 has been 28; from all causes, 76; new cases reported during the week, 105; cases reported since June 1, 749; deaths reported since June 1, 346. The daily report for the past week is interesting, considering that the sanitary and atmospheric conditions are about the same as they were last week.

Official report of cases and deaths from yellow fever for the week ended June 22: June 16, cases, 15; deaths, 6; June 17, cases, 16; deaths, none; June 18, cases, 9; deaths, 4; June 19, cases, 10; deaths, 4; June 20, cases, 18; deaths, 4; June 21, cases, 21; deaths, 2; June 22, cases, 16; deaths, 8; total, cases, 105; deaths, 28.

The mortality during the epidemic has been a fraction over 47 per cent, and I see no reason why it should be less in the future, as the conditions remain about the same. The shipping remains free from infection.

Respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Managua.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Managua, Nicaragua, June 15, 1899.

SIR: In obedience to an order issued by the State Department, dated May 20, I report to you that there is no yellow fever existing in this consular district at the present time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, CHESTER DONALDSON,
United States Consul.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SAN SALVADOR.

Yellow fever in the city of San Salvador.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to advise you for the information of the Marine-Hospital Service, that this Department is to-day in receipt of an unsigned cablegram from San Salvador, Salvador, which is supposed to be from the consul of the United States at that place and which reads as follows: "Secretary of State, Washington: Yellow."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 122,817. Total number of deaths, 204. No contagious diseases reported.

CUBA—*Nuevitas*.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 2,248. Total number of deaths, 10. No contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 279, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 45 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 17, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 24.8, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 9.0.

London.—One thousand three hundred and sixteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 64; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 35; whooping cough, 35; enteric fever, 6, and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual

rate of 15.1 a thousand. In Greater London, 1,714 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 16 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 7 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 17, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Galway, viz, 41.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 144 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; influenza, 5; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and whooping cough, 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 17, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13.5, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 21.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 546, including diphtheria, 8; measles, 11; scarlet fever, 8, and whooping cough, 10.

JAMAICA.—Three weeks ended June 17, 1899. Estimated population, 694,866. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

MEXICO—Guerrero.—Three months ended May 31, 1899. Estimated population, 6,500. Total number of deaths, 52, including measles, 2; influenza, 1; smallpox, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 846. One death from phthisis.

Month of April. One death from phthisis.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Singapore.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths, 626, including beriberi, 82; smallpox, 13, and 106 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
											Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	June 17....	6,000	5								
Alexandretta.....	June 10....	7,000	2								
Amherstburg.....	June 24....	2,300	1								
Amsterdam.....	June 17....	517,001	155								
Antwerp.....	June 10....	287,462	78			1			1		2
Barmen.....	do.....	137,000	34								2
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	23								
Belfast.....	do.....	350,000	138					1			
Belize.....	June 23....	13,000	3					5			
Berlin.....	June 3....	1,747,903	662					1	10	11	28
Bluefields.....	June 17....	3,018	1								
Bordeaux.....	Feb. 7....	256,906	121								
Do.....	Feb. 14....	256,906	119								
Do.....	Feb. 21....	256,906	103					1			
Do.....	Feb. 28....	256,906	122								
Do.....	Mar. 7....	256,906	130					2			
Do.....	Mar. 14....	256,906	124					2			
Do.....	Mar. 21....	256,906	118								
Do.....	Mar. 28....	256,906	116					1			
Do.....	Apr. 5....	256,906	128								
Do.....	Apr. 11....	256,906	111					1			
Do.....	Apr. 18....	256,906	104					1			
Do.....	Apr. 25....	256,906	113					2			
Do.....	May 2....	256,906	93								
Do.....	May 10....	256,906	108					2			
Do.....	May 16....	256,906	115								
Do.....	May 22....	256,906	96								
Bradford.....	June 10....	231,260	79								
Bremen.....	do.....	145,000	36								
Breslau.....	do.....	433,938	180						3	2	1
Bristol.....	do.....	320,911	90								
Brussels.....	do.....	551,611	171								
Budapest.....	June 11....	640,000				2	5	3	5	3	4
Cairo.....	May 27....	570,062				2	11	5	6	1	1
Do.....	June 3....	570,062									
Cardiff.....	June 17....	185,826	33								
Cartagena.....	June 10....	25,000	11					5		3	1
Catania.....	June 15....	124,000	76								
Chaudiere Junction.....	June 17....	500	0								
Do.....	June 24....	500	0								
Chemnitz.....	June 11....	172,840	74						1	2	
Coburg.....	June 10....	19,598	8								
Cologne.....	do.....	359,102	128					4			
Colombo.....	May 20....	130,000	91					1	1	2	3
Copenhagen.....	June 10....	351,000	122								
Crefeld.....	do.....	110,000	13								
Curacao.....	do.....	29,098	6								
Do.....	June 17....	29,098	6								
Dresden.....	June 3....	394,300	151						1	1	
Do.....	June 10....	394,300	150								
Dublin.....	do.....	349,594	169					4	2	1	3
Edinburgh.....	do.....	298,927	108								
Geneva.....	June 3....	96,348	34								
Gibraltar.....	June 11....	25,900	9								
Girgenti.....	June 10....	24,428	13								
Glasgow.....	do.....	724,349	26					4	4	1	24
Gothenburg.....	do.....	122,206	39								1
Guatemala.....	June 13....	65,000	36								164
Halifax.....	June 24....	45,000	7					1			
Hongkong.....	May 17....	248,000	a64								
Kingston, Canada.....	June 22....	18,800	4								
Konigsburg.....	June 10....	181,047									
La Cebus.....	June 17....	8,500	125						2	2	3
Leeds.....	do.....	423,889	162					1	4		2
Leipsic.....	June 10....	430,635	21								4
Leith.....	do.....	77,385	13					7	3		
Licata.....	do.....	1,500	3								
Livingston.....	June 17....	20,000									
London.....	June 10....	6,528,434	1,822				1	11	8	36	114
Lyons.....	do.....	466,028	174								1
Madras.....	May 26....	452,518	b356		5		2				8

a Plague, 60.

b Plague, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Magdeburg.....	Apr. 27....	225,183	101						4	5	1
Do.....	May 6....	225,183	91							1	
Do.....	May 13....	225,183	94							1	
Do.....	May 20....	225,183	97							1	
Do.....	May 27....	225,183	66							1	
Manchester.....	June 10....	546,010	235					2	1	23	4
Mannheim.....	do.....	125,336	30							1	
Marseilles.....	June 18....	447,844	228								
Mayence.....	June 10....	74,917	22								
Monterey.....	June 22....	25,000	30								
Moscow.....	June 3....	1,000,000	534			7	1	1	8	19	7
Nagasaki.....	do.....	132,000								1	
Nice.....	June 19....	114,000	40							1	
Nuevo Laredo.....	June 17....	6,000	8								
Nuremberg.....	May 29....	230,000	89							2	4
Panama.....	June 23....	16,000				3					
Paris.....	June 10....	2,511,955	1,013					14	7	13	40
Plymouth.....	June 17....	99,848	34							1	2
Puerto Cabello.....	June 3....	12,000	10					1			
Do.....	June 10....	12,000	11								
Puerto Cortes.....	June 21....	2,000	0								
Puerto Plata.....	May 27....	5,770	0								
Do.....	June 3....	5,770	0								
Do.....	June 10....	5,770	0								
Queenstown.....	May 13....	15,000	3								
Do.....	May 20....	15,000	6								
Do.....	May 27....	15,000	3								
Do.....	June 3....	15,000	3								
Do.....	June 10....	15,000	3								
Rotterdam.....	June 17....	314,195	104							4	
St. John, Bermuda.....	June 24....	45,000	10								
St. John, West Indies.....	June 10....	18,000	12								
Do.....	June 17....	15,000	9								
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	June 24....	3,000	0								
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	June 9....	12,019	0								
Smyrna.....	June 10....	300,000	80			1		1		2	
Sollingen.....	do.....	300,000	13							1	
Stettin.....	do.....	153,000	67								
Stuttgart.....	June 15....	162,934	63								
Sunderland.....	June 10....	145,613	58					1		1	2
Tampico.....	June 23....	12,000	14								
Trieste.....	June 10....	165,000	93						7		
Tuxpan.....	May 13....	10,280	13								
Do.....	May 20....	10,280	10								
Do.....	May 27....	10,280	9								
Do.....	June 3....	10,280	9								
Uttila.....	June 17....	800	10								
Venice.....	June 10....	171,023	71					2		1	1
Vera Cruz.....	June 22....	25,000	76			28					
Vienna.....	June 10....	1,623,134	655					1	6	8	18
Winnipeg.....	June 24....	50,000									3
Zurich.....	June 10....	162,530	51								2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.



